the Link

Concordia University
Montreal, Quebec

Volume 10, Number 1
Monday, June 26, 1989

Summer's Hell in Paradise

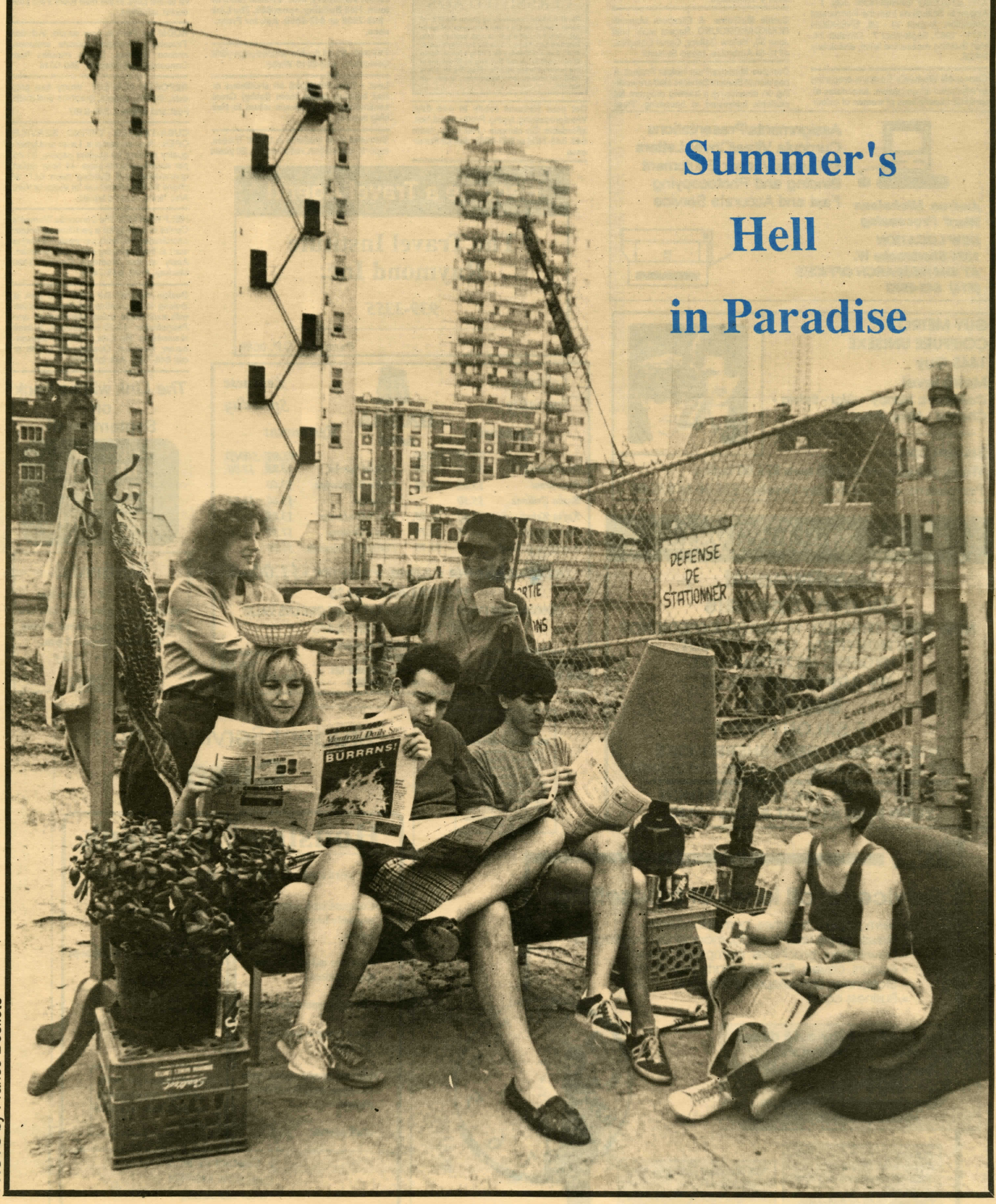

PHOTO by France Desilets

AGENDA

The Agenda is a FREE service to publicise Concordia-related events. Space priority is given to non-profit and student groups. Drop off your info at our office in room 649 in the Hall Building or mail it in, indicating AGENDA on the enevelope. Deadlines are 5 p.m. Friday for Tuesday's issues, and 5 p.m. Wedenesday for Friday's paper.

Concordia Art Gallery: Denis Demers 1948-1987, until July 1. UNDERGRADUATE STUDENT EXHIBITION: July 7 - August 5. Selections from the Permanent Collection: August 10 - 26. EVERGON 1971 - 1987, September 7 - October 14. Hall Building mezzanine level, absolutely FREE.

Concordia Women's Centre is preparing an education kit on racism. Anecdotes of personal experiences of women of colour & immigrant women, or any information about groups or resources would be appreciated. Confidentiality will be respected. Original black & white aret work, graphics or photographs by women of colour featuring women of colour welcome. If used, artist will be credited. Comments, ideas, suggestions very welcome. Info: 848-7431. 2020 Mackay, P-03.

Eucharist throughout the summer at Loyola Chapel, 8 pm Sundays, 12:05 Tuesdays & Thursdays.

Cathie McGuire & Elizabeth Mancini: ROUNDANDROUND. Recent work, until June 30, Yellow Gallery, Canal Complex, 4710 St-Ambroise, metro St-Henri.

Campus Ministry/Peer Helper Project: A coalition of Student Services staff are working on developing a training program for students interested in becoming "Peer Helpers". Any students interested in attending a brainstorming meeting to discuss the project, please call Daryl Ross at 848-3585. The meeting is tentatively planned for Friday, June 30, at 6 pm. We will privide some pizza and coke.

Louise McKissick & Stephane Meszaros: works at Red Gallery, Complex du Canal Lachine to June 30. 4710 St-Ambrose, metro St-Henri, 935-1219

CLASSIFIED ADS

We do not take classifieds by phone. RATES: 20 cents a word for Concordia students, 25 cents per word for non-students and business ads. Deadlines are 5 p.m. Friday for Tuesday's issue, and 5 p.m. Wednesday for Friday's issue. Come to room 649 in the Hall Building, to fill out one of our painless forms. HOURS: Mon.-Fri, 10-5; Ads MUST be accompanied by payment, or they will not run.

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The Hypnosis Laboratory of Concordia University is looking for participants for studies involving memory, imagery, and hypnosis. Those interested should contact the lab Tues. 12-2 pm, Wed. 3-5 pm & Thurs. 6-8 pm at 848-2213. Volunteers will be paid for their participation.

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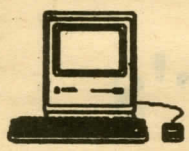
HELP WANTED: The Concordia Women's Centre is looking for a part-time volunteer coordinator (18 hours per week – $9/hr) to start at the beginning of the fall semester. Apply at the Women's Centre, 2020 Mackay, P-03, 848-7406.

Design ads for *the Link*: *The Link* is looking for a creative ad design person with experience using Macintoshes and PasgeMaker. 15-20 hours/week. Submit résumés to *the Link*, 1455 de Maisonneuve, Montreal, Quebec, H3G 1M8 or call 848-7405. Ask for Minty.

The *Link* will be back on September 6!



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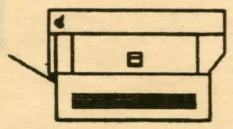

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Battle of the acronyms: Round 3

CUSA rattles ANEEQ's cage

by Mike Orsini

After almost 10 years of membership, the newly-formed Concordia University Students' Association (CUSA) executive is threatening to pull out from Quebec's largest student coalition.

CUSA co-president Melodie Sullivan said last week that unless l' Association nationale des étudiantes et étudiants du Québec (ANEEQ) reduces CUSA's $17800 membership fee, they may lose the only anglophone university in their fold. She said CUSA will not accept any scheduled increase in member fees because less students fall under the CUSA umbrella this year.

"CUSA's poor this year," Sullivan said. "We lost about 4000-5000 students," referring to the Commerce and Administration Students' Association (CASA) recent separation from CUSA.

ANEEQ currently represents students from Université de Quebec a Montréal (UQAM), Concordia, and twenty other CEGEPS across the province.

ANEEQ's secretary general Josette Coté said member fees are the coalition's only form of funding. "We're not a business," she said. "We just ask for the fees we need to survive on."

But Coté said if CUSA's gripes are only financial, they can be ironed out. "I don't see the rationality of leaving an organization for those kinds of reasons ," she said .

According to a former ANEEQ executive member, CUSA's financial woes are not the real issue. "Money has never been the problem (with CUSA)," said Bertrand Loiselle. "It's a political problem."

Coté agreed with Loiselle, saying she believes ANEEQ's "left-wing" image is the cause of concern. "Our image is always the reason people want to get out of ANEEQ," she said. "The other reasons are just excuses."

But Sullivan denies these allegations. "It's whether or not ANEEQ is effective," Sullivan said. "I don't really care how they're perceived."

A recent report from Sullivan's trip to a Canadian Federation of Students (CFS) conference in New Brunswick does suggest CUSA opposes some of ANEEQ's political policies regarding Quebec's language issue.

In her report, Sullivan wrote that she was "concerned" about ANEEQ's position on the language question.

"As an english (sic) institution we must be a little concerned that ANEEQ does represent our situation. Many students from Concordia expressed extreme disappointment in the methods of ANEEQ last year when some of the striking ANEEQ members showed up at the library ground-breaking ceremony where Claude Ryan was in attendance and called at him to make his speech 'En Français.'"

continued on page 8

Following a June 7 march, Montreal's Chinese activists continue to press for stiff sanctions against the Beijing government.

Students protest massacre

by Heidi Modro

Almost a month after the Chinese government put a bloody end to the country's pro-democracy movement in Tiananmen Square, Montreal Chinese students are continuing the struggle.

Last Friday, members of Montreal's Chinese community gathered in front of the Shanghai Circus Tent on Ile Notre-Dame urging Montrealers to boycott the circus during its three month run in the city.

McGill M.B.A. student Mao Jiye said the city of Montreal should cancel the performances of the world-renowned circus out of respect for the estimated 3000 who were killed in Tiananmen Square.

"We are morally repulsed by the massacre," said Mao. "Because of the events at Tiananmen Square and the persecutions and executions that are now taking place in China, we feel the City of Montreal should feel a moral obligation not to allow the Circus to perform on one of its playgrounds.

"By allowing the circus to perform with the cooperation of the Chinese Embassy and the Chinese government , the City is committing a shameful act," Mao said.

Less than three weeks ago, Mayor Jean Dore expressed his sympathy for the students and hinted to a group of reporters that all planned commercial and cultural exchanges between the City of Montreal and Shanghai would be cancelled.

But, Montreal Department of Cultural affairs officials refused to say whether the city would sever its ties with China.

Jiye and other Chinese students are also planning to lobby the Seventh World Congress On Comparative Education during next weekend's Montreal conference to cancel a 1991 meeting in Beijing .

Jiye said many of Montreal's 550 Chinese students are seeking political refugee status.

"Although I personally want to wait and see what happens, many Chinese students out of fear of what awaits them when they return to China are ready to request political refugeee status , " Mao said.

Although Mao realizes his protests in Canada will not put an end to the atrocities in China, he feels an obligation to his people.

"We want to keep the awareness high," he said. "We know what we do is only symbolic, but we must do it for those who died."

Now you "C "it...

Minimum C- grade sparks controversy

by Heidi Modro

Some Concordia students are preparing to wage a tooth-and-nail battle against the all-powerful university Senate in September.

At its next meeting, the Senate will discuss a proposal that would require arts and science students to get a minimum C grade in certain prerequisite courses before they could take any higher level courses.

The motion, which has been described as an attempt to turn Concordia into "a lofty, snobbish, ivory tower institution," has stirred up much controversy among students and faculty members.

Student senator Barry Goodman said that if the proposal is passed a lot of students will suffer.

"Everyone including professors think the proposal is a bad idea," Goodman said.

"It discourages students from taking a whole range of courses because they would be too afraid of getting a low grade and therefore have to waste time redoing the course."

The backers of the proposal claim that imposing a minimum C- grade would promote "academic excellence" within the university and ensure that students entering higher level courses would have a solid understanding of the course basics.

But Goodman believes that instead of forcing students to work harder in certain courses, professors would have to resort to grade inflation to get more students to go into higher levels.

"Profs will want the same number of students to go onto to higher level courses so they are going to start being easier on students and giving them more Bs and Cs, even if they don't necessarily deserve it," he said.

Another student representative, Sean Maguire, added that the university would be better off offering better academic advice rather than imposing the C rule.

"One of the main problems in the university is that we don't get good academic advice," he said.

"Right now if an advisor sees that a student barely passed a course, he may not advise her/him to redo the course. The ideal situation would be to have an advisor responsible enough to suggest to the student to redo a course to get the right basics."

Anti-racism campaign will focus on women

Responding to complaints that the university's womens' groups don't cater enough to women of cultural minorities, Concordia's Women's Center will launch an anti-racism campaign next year.

The project's coordinator, Bobbie Gill, said the centre wants to encourage women of groups that are traditionally not well represented to participate in next year's activities.

"We need to develop education policies to actively reach out to women of colour so that they can participate more and bring their valuable perspectives with them," Gill said.

Gill said the project would consist of two parts. Sometime early next semester, a report will publish the first-hand accounts of some of the types of discrimination women of cultural minorities have experienced in their lives. The report will also act as a training manual on how to recruit more women from different cultural backgrounds through ethnic media outlets.

The second part of the project would sponsor a series of workshops for next year to sensitize women's groups to the different types of discrimination that take place in the media .

Gill added the Women's Centre is still looking for women to contribute to the project. She invites women who may have any personal accounts of discrimination or any photos or art work to call her at the Women's Centre at 848-7431.

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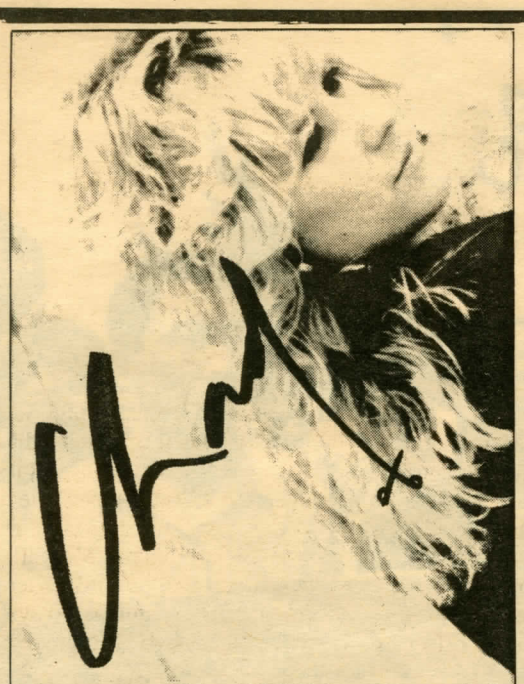

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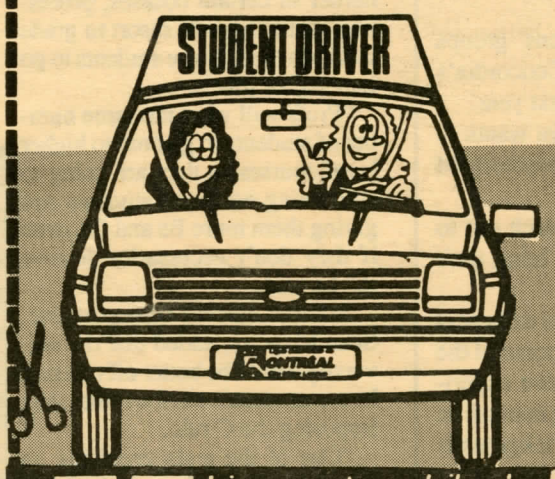

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Liberals set to raise tuition fees

After the thaw

by Andy Riga

In a cramped east-end office littered with stacks of files and newspapers, leaders of Quebec's largest student coalition are spending the summer preparing for the fight of their lives. They're planning strategy for a fall election campaign which most agree will end with a Liberal win — and an increase in university tuition fees.

Leaders of l'Association nationale des étudiantes et étudiants du Québec (ANEEQ) say they will use the campaign to press their demand that tuition in Quebec — frozen at about $550 since 1969 — remain the lowest in Canada.

"We're going to be very, very visible during the campaign," says Jeff Begley, ANEEQ's external coordinator. "We're going to keep the question of university tuition fees on the front pages throughout the election."

If an increase in tuition is announced, ANEEQ members could be breaking out their banners and placards by November.

"We're in this fight to the end," Begley says. "If there's a way to talk to them, we will. But we're ready to pull out all the stops in this fight."

All indications are that the Liberal government will move quickly after the election to raise the fees. But ANEEQ, Canada's most militant student organization, has forced governments to backtrack before.

In an effort to woo young voters, Bourassa promised during the 1985 campaign that he would not unfreeze tuition during a Liberal government's first mandate. When he tried in 1986, ANEEQ quickly mobilized, calling a general strike and forcing Bourassa to back down. But Bourassa made it clear he would not be foiled again.

At a Liberal policy convention last October, delegates voted to "possibly" raise tuition fees after the election, but only if the government put more money into the universities and increased loans and bursaries.

Then, in February, Bourassa told a private meeting of university rectors that tuition would be raised in 1990-91. Quebec education minister Claude Ryan has said he wants to bring Quebec's tuition in line with the Canadian average, currently about $1400.

Although education department officials refuse to reveal details, a post-election increase in tuition is probably already being prepared.

"A tuition increase has not been decided on yet," says Luc Rhéaume, Ryan's chief aide. "The freeze must be maintained during this mandate so (an increase) wouldn't come before the fall of 1990.

"We haven't made any decisions on how much it will be, when it will start, how it will work. Mr. Ryan has said it will be gradual. What 'gradual' means has to be decided.

"After the election we will make the decisions."

Bourassa and Ryan are free to raise the fees after this fall's election. Only one thing could stand in their way — ANEEQ.

From privilege to right

During the upcoming election campaign, ANEEQ will try to convince politicians and the public that higher education must remain a right in Quebec.

"A 1986 poll at l'Université de Montréal suggested that if tuition doubled, 25 per cent of those studying full-time would have to drop to part-time. Thirteen per cent said an increase would force them to quit."

It became a right in 1964, when the historic Parent Commission released a study of Quebec education that recommended drastic changes to a system still under the control of the Catholic Church. It proposed modernizing the system and making university education, which was then a privilege of the elite, accessible to all Quebecers.

In the 25 years since, the number of university students in the province has sored from 24,000 to 250,000 with Quebec now spending $1.7 billion every year on post-secondary education. Within Canada, Quebec now has the highest rate of attendance at education institutions.

ANEEQ officials fear accessibility would be jeopardized by a hike in university fees.

"We want accessibility to increase, not decrease," says Begley. "We're not at the level we should be at.

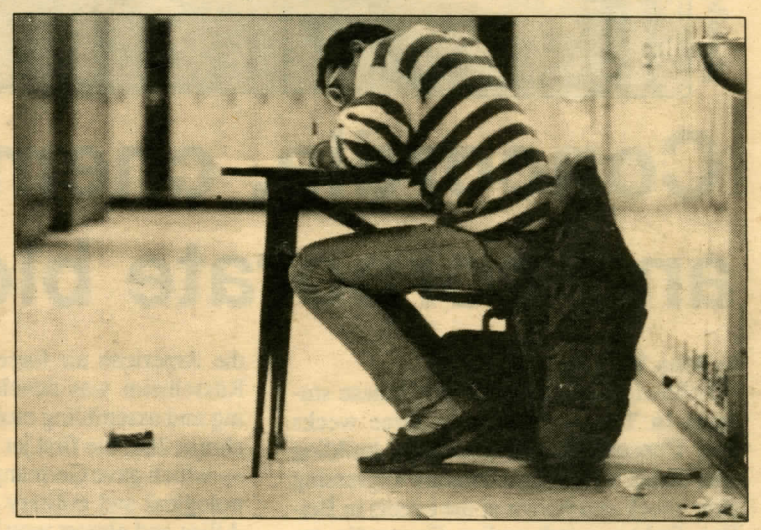
"A survey by the student association at l'Université de Montréal in 1986 showed that if tuition was doubled, 25 per cent of those studying full-time would drop to part-time," Begley says.

"Thirteen per cent said they would be forced to drop out of school."

Those who favour a tuition increase say few would be forced to drop out because any increase in tuition fees would be offset by government aid.

"Tuition will not go up unless we are sure that more money would go to loans and bursaries," Rhéaume says.

"That's why Mr. Ryan announced plans earlier this year to increase loans and bursaries for the year 1990-91. About $52 million will be added to that budget."



That extra money ($33 million for loans and $19 million for bursaries) is much less than what ANEEQ members were asking for when they staged a three-week walkout for more government aid last fall. Ryan's announcement also didn't address ANEEQ's main demand that students living at home be eligible for government aid.

Over the past few years, the government's policy has been to give more in loans and less in bursaries. ANEEQ fears this trend, coupled with a tuition increase, would put students in serious debt before they even graduate.

Another trend — this one from Ontario — also alarms student leaders.

"In Ontario, the figures show that as tuition goes up, government funding decreases. If Quebec increases tuition, it's obvious government funding will inevitably go down," Begley says.

A study released in January by the Ontario Federation of Students revealed that between 1977 and 1987 tuition increases have kept pace with inflation, while increases in operating grants per student have been below inflation.

The study said that in constant dollars operating grants per student are now 16 per cent lower than they were 10 years earlier.

Almost inevitable

Begley admits the increase now seems almost inevitable, but says ANEEQ is not ready to give up a fight it has been waging since it was created in 1975.

The student coalition, which shut some colleges and universities down last time an increase was hinted at, will need more support this time if it wants to beat Bourassa again.

"It's obvious that a strike like the one in '86 won't be enough this time," says Begley. "It has to be bigger, stronger this time. We're going to use the summer to gather support."

That support is by no means assured.

Although ANEEQ represents more than 100,000 students at universities and CEGEPs across the province, two student associations from Montreal universities, McGill and l'Université de Montréal, do not belong to the association.

The two belong to la Federation des étudiant(e)s du Québec (FEQ), a rival student federation that would support an increase, but only if certain conditions are met.

L'UdeM's association says it will oppose an increase until the government forces universities to eliminate waste and be more accoutable to students. McGill's would support an increase, but only after a major reform of the government aid system.

The other two Montreal universities, Concordia and l'Université du Québec à Montréal, belong to ANEEQ. Both vehemently oppose an increase and have already declared their intention to fight it. Most CEGEPs are also expected to oppose the fee.

Officials from both federations say their members will be meeting to discuss the issue throughout the summer and fall, but there are no plans for ANEEQ and FEQ to join forces.

Business and excellence

The impoverished state of the province's universities — underfunded by about $200 million yearly — has attracted the attention of business leaders and newspaper columnists demanding that more government funding be pumped into the system. Many are also insisting that the time has come for students to pay a larger share of the cost.

Three of Quebec's top business leaders at a press conference last month called on the government to add $150 million to the university education budget over the next two years. Pierre Lortie, president of Provigo, Jean de Grandpré, head of Bell Canada Enterprises, and David Culver, head of Alcan Aluminum, are leading an increasingly vocal business lobby.

Supported by groups like the Montreal Chamber of Commerce, the three have recently been touring the province with their message: Quebec is no longer able to compete and is falling further and further behind in international markets. They say only quality higher education will ensure Quebec's future.

"The current university funding system promotes mediocrity instead of creating conditions essential for excellence in research," Lortie told a meeting of the Montreal Chamber of Commerce in February.

Lortie says Quebec's university system favours enrolling masses of undergraduates at the expense of graduate students who could be conducting valuable science and engineering research.

De Grandpré, who is also chancellor of McGill, has said that loans and bursaries

continued on page 8

The Ontario University Experience

How Quebec universities compare to their Ontario counterparts:

- Ontario students pay more than double Quebec's rate – Quebec: about $550. Ontario: about $1400.
- Since Quebec froze tuition fees in the late 1960s, the increase in the number of young people entering universities has skyrocketed. In Ontario, where tuition has kept pace with inflation, the increases have been marginal. The percentage increase of the population between 18 and 24 years old who are in university today, compared to 1970-71 – Quebec: 80%. Ontario: 26%.
- Percentage of university cost paid by students – Quebec: 7%. Ontario: 18%.
- Nine years ago, the amount the provinces were spending per student on university education was about the same. In 1988 – Quebec: $5814 per student. Ontario: $7232.
- Student:faculty ratio in 1979 – Quebec: 16. Ontario: 14. In 1987 – Quebec: 20. Ontario: 16.
- Amount spent by universities on books and periodicals per student – Quebec: $105. Ontario: $174.
- Percentage of people over 15 who have university degrees – Quebec: 8.6%. Ontario: 10.8%. For people between 25-44 – Quebec: 13%. Ontario: 17%.

photo by Ita Kendall

$1,400 buys freedom from heroin addiction at the Phoenix centre.

15,000 Montrealers battle heroin addiction

Dying in V

by Anouk Hoedeman

Jeff sits nervously at his kitchen table, pale, unshaven and thin. He slides a finger through a small hole in the waistband of his jeans and pulls out a small square of paper. He carefully unfolds it to reveal a small amount of dirt-brown powder.

Jeff then procures matches, a soot-stained spoon and a small syringe, the kind used by diabetics, from his coat pocket. He empties the powder into the spoon, then uncaps the syringe and draws water into it from a glass on the table, and squirts i t into the spoon. He holds three flaming matches under it, and sets the spoon down. He tears a bit of filter from a cigarette with his teeth, drops it onto the spoon, swirls it around with a needle, and finally draws the poison up into the body of the syringe.

Teeth and left fist clenched, Jeff urges the steel into his forearm, pushes the plunger slightly, then pulls back. When blood mixes with the brownish liquid, he knows he has hit a vein. He forces the drug into his body with a sigh of relief.

Jeff (not his real name) is a heroin addict. Today he held up a depanneur to get his hit. Tomorrow he may wind up in jail. His days are spent in a merciless cycle of finding money, buying heroin and then shooting up.. Jeff is not alone. The RCMP estimates there are some 25,000 heroin users in Canada, with 15,000 living in the Montreal area alone. Their future is bleak. They will die of an overdose, or suffer the agony of years of addiction before they find a way out.

Concordia, chemicals, cancer and corporate blood money

by Max Wallace

Following the massacre of Chinese students in Tiananmen Square three weeks ago, Concordia's administration building was abuzz with administrators expressing their shock and horror at the events in Beijing. Only a month earlier, Concordia received a $1 million cheque from a corporation which makes the Chinese government look like Boy Scouts in comparison.

Most people associate the Bronfmans and their family company Seagram's with whiskey. But the New York-based multinational has long relied on more powerful substances to amass its multi-billion dollar empire.

Seagram's owns a controlling interest in E.I. DuPont de Nemours Corporation — the world's largest chemical manufacturer and the source of more than 60% of Seagram's worldwide revenues.

Last year, the world witnessed the sight of Seagram's CEO Edgar Bronfman — the President of the World Jewish Congress — and his well-publicized crusade against the war crimes of Kurt Waldheim. If he had instead examined the record of his own DuPont corporation, he would have found a far more sinister Nazi connection.

According to FBI files recently declassified under the Freedom of Information Act, the DuPont family was instrumental in funding and maintaining the Nazi war machine before and during World War ll. They were not the only American corporation who chose to put profits ahead of patriotism. Ford, Standard Oil and Pratt & Whitney are among some of the other American corporations who traded lucratively with the Germans while their nations were at war.

But the DuPonts' loyalty to the Nazis extended beyond financial gain to a very well-defined ideological bond. Shortly after the election of Hitler in 1933, the DuPonts founded the American Liberty League, a Nazi front organization which whipped up hatred of blacks and Jews and distributed more than 50 million Nazi pamphlets.

In 1938, one of DuPonts' highest corporate officials, James Mooney, personally received the Order of the Golden Eagle from Adolf Hitler. As the head of European operations for General Motors, which was then owned by the DuPonts, Mooney ensured a long and profitable relationship between GM and Hitler, which lasted throughout the war.

In 1943, while the DuPont-controlled General Motors corporation was equipping the American air force, its GM plant in Rüsselheim was developing, manufacturing and assembling motors for the Messerchmitt 262, the first jet fighter in the world — which gave Germany an important technological and military advantage over the Allies and almost won Hitler the war.

Even more disturbing was DuPont's substantial ownership of IG Farben — the Nazis' industrial trust which operated a well-known rubber factory in Poland using imported labour. It was known simply as Auschwitz. Farben scientists also developed the chemical gas Zyklon B, which was used to exterminate millions of Jews, Gypsies, homosexuals and other "undesirables".

In an interview with *the Link*, Nazi Hunter Beate Klarsfeld — who was responsible for hunting down "The Butcher of Lyons", Klaus Barbie — said the activities of American corporations which did business with Germany during World War ll were tantamount to treason.

Although Seagram's did not yet own DuPont during this period, it has consistently refused to acknowledge or address the corporation's questionable past.

Capitalism, like politics, makes strange bedfellows. But none stranger than the cozy arrangement between the DuPont family and the Bronfmans, who today sit together on the DuPont Board of Directors, oblivious to the unseemly implications.

Asked whether the Bronfmans are at all concerned about DuPonts' Nazi past, Seagram's public relations official Sheila Lynch responded, "Where did you get that information?...The company has no comment on that.".

But, if Seagrams' can't be held responsible for acts committed before it bought DuPont, it can claim no such immunity for the chemical giant's present day status as one of the world's worst environmental offenders.

According to Brian Lipsett of the Citizens' Clearing House on Hazardous Waste — a Washington-based lobby group — DuPont "has perpetrated an environmental reign of terror" for years.

DuPont is the world's leading producer of chlorofluorocarbons — chemicals used in styrofoam, aerosols and refrigerants — which are rapidly destroying the ozone layer, leading to reduced crop yields, higher incidence of skin cancer, damage to the body's immune system and numerous other devastating environmental problems. For years, DuPont resisted international pressure to stop manufacturing CFCs.

"Only after they discovered how to make a fortune on its replacement did they start to make noises about phasing out CFCs," said Lipsett. "But they're still selling them."

The US federal government has identified 38 DuPont toxic waste dumps as among the worst in the country and ordered the company to clean them up.

The company has also been cited for a slew of pollution and work safety violations throughout the United States. In May, 1987 a New Jersey jury ordered the company to pay damages of $1.4 million to six DuPont employees for asbestos-related illnesses.

But DuPont's most notorious environmental legacy stems from a scandal uncovered last year at its Savannah River nuclear weapons facility. DuPont designed and built the plant in the early fifties and, until last year, ran it for the US Department of Energy.

A congressional investigation last October revealed that the company mismanaged the plant for years. The Department of Energy charged that between 1957 and 1985, DuPont overrode safety measures, covered up thirty serious accidents including a partial meltdown, and created an extremely dangerous situation which could have led to a disaster of massive proportions.

The American Journal of Industrial Medicine has reported a three-fold increase in leukemia among employees of the plant.

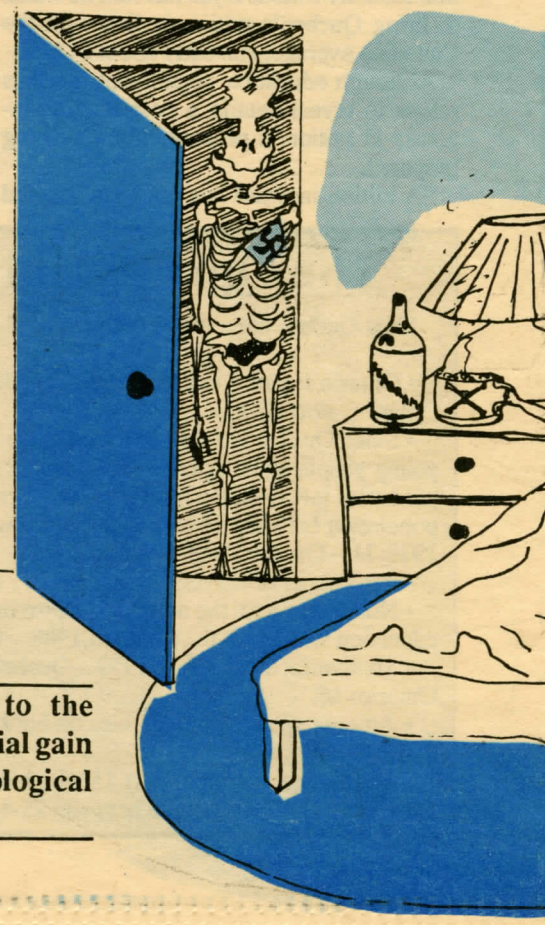
"They (DuPont) are a company which seem to have no regard for the consequences of their actions," says Lipsett. "If it interferes with the bottom line, DuPont doesn't want to hear about it."

According to the United Nations agency, Centre for Transnational Corporations, DuPont does considerable business — more than $50 million annually — in the Republic of South Africa.

"We have a sales office in Johannesburg but we are officially against Apartheid and we are working to dismantle it," says Dmitri Andreodis, a DuPont International Affairs official at the company's headquarters in Delaware.

This explanation apparently doesn't satisfy the UN, which retains DuPont on its boycott list.

Principles are for those who can afford them. But interviews with a number of university officials indicate Concordia is



"The DuPonts' loyalty to the Nazis went beyond financial gain to a well-defined ideological bond."

ein

Many have been abandoned by families who don't know how to deal with their problems. Most turn to crime to support their habit. Some contract the AIDS (acquired immune deficiency syndrome) virus or hepatitis from shared needles. Some female users bear stillborn or addicted babies.

Many heroin addicts, like Jeff, have sought help. But, like Jeff, many cannot get the support, understanding and professional treatment needed to beat their addiction.

The Golden Triangle

Heroin is derived from the opium poppy, and was developed in 1898 as a powerful painkiller. It was quickly prohibited when it proved to be highly addictive.

Today, most heroin in Montreal is smuggled in from what has come to be known as the "Golden Triangle" region in Southeast Asia, where countries such as Thailand, Burma, and Laos virtually grow the drug as a cash crop.

Heroin is appealing to users because it provides a potent escape from reality by wrapping them in a state of psychological euphoria.

Gordon, a 32-year-old recovering addict, describes the heroin high: "It envelops your body with warmth, and relieves you of fatigue, stress, pain, and hunger. It lifts all the burdens and troubles of the world off your back."

Dana, 30, says she began using heroin to distance herself from her troubled home life.

"I went through a difficult childhood," she says. " My stepmother abused me so I developed early patterns of escapism. At 13, I was addicted to barbituates, and at 15, I started doing opium. It escalated from there."

"Heroin creates a state where you don't need anything else," says Glen Nolan, director of treatment at Phoenix Foundation, a drug rehabilitation centre. "It's a drug that creates loners out of people. They can function very well on their own for a long time, as long as they have access to the drug. The problem is when they can't get access for financial reasons, they start indulging in crime and prostitution."

Heroin addicts come from all backgrounds and walks of life, Nolan says. But the steep price—$400 a gram—forces many to resort to crime to support their habit.

Heroin stereotypes

"I think you can throw most stereotypes out the window," says Nolan. "But heroin users do tend to come from dysfunctional families where one or both parents are either alcoholic, divorced or otherwise disrupted."

"I usually buy a half a gram per day because when I go to work, I have to be numb."

What addicts do have in common is a disease that has changed their lives for the worse.

Gordon believes that one of the major problems in trying to kick the heroin habit is having to deal with the problems in society that cause the addiction.

"People associate the word 'junkie' with crime," says Gordon. "They see knives being thrust into someone's chest. They see their purse being snatched. To some extent that's true. Junkies will do anything to get drugs. But people don't look beyond that.

"There's beauty in everyone that can be nurtured, even in junkies. Society reaps what it sows. Our society encourages people to mask their feelings, to repress their emotions. Junkies do it with drugs. Others become workaholics, bulimics or exercise addicts. The drugs are just one of the symptoms of an all-pervasive disease."

Unable to understand the nature of the addiction, many family and friends reject the user. Many people think beating a heroin addiction is simply a matter of willpower.

"It doesn't boil down to 'if you love me, you would quit'," says Nolan. "Because addiction is a heck of a lot more powerful than that. It has nothing to do with love. It has to do with the disease of addiction."

It also has a lot to do with pain. Withdrawing from heroin is a horrible experience most junkies will avoid at any cost. It creates a dread that makes it difficult for an addict to take that first step toward recovery.

"You get diarrhea. You can't eat. You can't sleep. Your joints ache," says Gordon. "Your balance gets messed up. You get clumsy and bump into things, and because you're not getting your usual painkiller, it hurts twice as much. You have absolutely no energy. You sweat, then you freeze. It's totally illogical. Nothing's comfortable."

Withdrawal symptoms, including vomiting, tremors, abdominal cramps, and breathing problems, can sometimes last for months.

But beating the physical dependency is only a small part of the addiction. An addict must also undergo a radical psychological transformation.

Some addicts find solace at Narcotics Anonymous, a group similar to Alcoholics Anonymous. Members attend meetings seven days a week, where they listen to speakers, and talk about themselves. But NA requires dedication and motivation that a lot of junkies don't have.

That's why addicts need intensive treatment programs.

Lifestyle program

The Phoenix Foundation in Lachine has such a program. It teaches addicts to cope without drugs, to exercise, eat well, relax, manage stress, and to develop healthy relationships.

Drug addicts and alcoholics start with two hour daily sessions that last for two weeks. A three-week intensive treatment program follows where members attend sessions eight hours a day, five days a week.

"It's a lifestyle program," says Nolan. "We help people to get rid of the old addiction culture, the old rituals of getting money, going to get the drugs, and the ritual of injecting it."

Nolan says that for some people, changing old habits can be as easy as cutting their hair. For others, it means having to move and not hang out with the friends they had while on the drug .

"Then there's an extra week of group therapy," says Nolan. "Because they are still getting in touch with their pain. It's really a period of mourning the loss of the drug. ."

After five weeks at Phoenix, Gordon says he's getting the tools he can use to fight back.

" You have to work very hard at it. It's not like a spa, where you go in with a sore back and they fix you up. It's an education. Drug addicts think they know it all, but I'm learning every day to replace bad attitudes with positive behavior."

Unfortunately, the Phoenix program costs $1800, money most junkies don't have. Employers or families sometimes pay for it, and in some cases, arrangements for a reduced fee or a payment schedule are made.

Another option open to addicts is the controversial methadone therapy which consists of taking small amounts of methadone to block the heroin withdrawal symptoms.

The Centre de recherche en aide aux narcomanes (CRAN), a Montreal methadone clinic, runs a five-year program.

"The biggest struggle is after the end of the program," says Diane Labrie, a CRAN councillor. "To go to nothing and to stay at nothing. Not everyone in the program is able to do that."

Dana has been on the methadone program for five months. She was on a waiting list for four years.

"I have mixed feelings about methadone. I didn't want to trade one ball and chain for another. But it's keeping me off the needle. It gives me time to get back to some sort of structure.

"But the notion of going to the pharmacy to get my drug every day still bugs me. It's a drug, a narcotic. Something is interfering with my motivation, and I think it might be the methadone."

Brandy is fighting hard, but she isn't having much luck. A 27-year-old prostitute working out of one of Montreal's most prestigious hotels, she has been on the waiting list at CRAN for over five years.

"They said they lost my file, or that they couldn't find me. They give me different reasons. I found out that they misspelled my name in the computer. They wanted proof that I've tried other methods of treatment. But I know people on the program who haven't waited as long as me."

Brandy will continue to support her $200 a day habit with prostitution until she either gets into the program, or dies. "I usually buy a half-gram per day, because when I go to work, I have to be numb."

She can't even inject herself, so every day she has to give someone a half-point (0.05 gr.) of heroin to do it for her. "It's a nightmare, someone sticking a needle in my arm."

Brandy says one counsellor at CRAN told her: "What's another year of waiting?"

"They tell me to come back next week. But that's five more days of going out hooking, of getting slapped around. Don't they care how I make my living?

"I hate it and I'm desperate. I want to stop. I want to live."

in no position to afford their principles. Hence, the spectacle of the Capital Campaign soliciting a large corporate contribution last year from the giant tobacco company Imasco, despite Rector Patrick Kenniff's long-time anti-smoking stand.

"There is no official policy or criteria on corporate donations," says Concordia Vice-Rector Finance Maurice Cohen. "We approach select companies and individuals for gifts. We haven't approached DuPont for a gift, we've approached Seagram's. I wasn't aware of DuPont's record."

continued from page 5

should be eliminated altogether because students should not be getting a "free ride" through university. Tuition should be $2500, according to de Grandpré.

Those kinds of views are "narrow-minded" and, if implemented, would make Quebec university elitist institutions, ANEEQ's Begley says.

"One of the best ways to make the province richer, economically and as a people, is to give them a chance at an education. They are proposing to do the opposite."

"I'd ask them (the business leaders) to start paying their fair share" and start giving more money to universities, he says. "They should stop just looking at their own needs and start looking at the needs of those who are less fortunate, of society as a whole."

A national problem

Overcrowded classes, high student-faculty ratios, inadequate equipment, dilapidated facilities, deteriorating library collections. The problem of underfunding is not confined to Quebec. That's what university students face throughout Canada, which spends about 4.8 per cent of its gross national product on education, compared to 8.6 per cent in Japan and 6.8 per cent in the U.S.

Canadian tuition fees have more than doubled during the last decade, according to a Statistics Canada study released last fall. Over the same period, the consumer price index rose by 93 per cent.

At Queen's University this month, officials released a proposal calling for annual tuition increases of $125 over the next five years, to be matched three-to-one by the provincial government. The report, endorsed by most Ontario universities, says money from the increase should directly benefit students by decreasing class sizes and improving laboratory equipment.

Tuition in Ontario is currently at about $1400, and accounts for about 18 per cent of university funding (see sidebar). The Queen's report says that if tuition had kept pace with tuition since 1967, it would be $500 higher.

Increasingly, students are being forced to contribute more to the funding of their education.

The Canadian Federation of Students (CFS), representing university and college students across Canada, reaffirmed its stance in favour of tuition-free university at a general assembly this month.

"It means students still think of education as a right," says CFS official Catherine Louli, "one that shouldn't be researved for the wealthy."

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Montreal, Quebec

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the Link

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continued from page 3

Coté said the CEGEP du Vieux Montréal students who disrupted the ceremony

were not necessarily representative of the coalition's stand on the language issue.

Sullivan said ANEEQ wants to have the best of both worlds. "They like to have us in (ANEEQ), but they don't want to hear from us," she said, referring to CUSA as a possible "thorn in their side."

"They seem to be concerned with promoting multiculturalism but they don't see the English as a minority," she added.

Coté said the language question should not act as a divisive issue among the student movement.

"There is no reason why we (colleges and universities) shouldn't work together," she said. "We are both fighting to resolve the same problems."

With CUSA planning to meet with ANEEQ members this week, Coté said she will work hard to ensure CUSA doesn't join forces with the CFS. Last November, delegates to the CFS general meeting voted to accept Quebec members, ending a five-year policy which lapsed in 1987 not to recruit new student associations from the province of Quebec. .

She also fears losing CUSA will create a greater rift between colleges and universities.

Sullivan says CUSA should hold a referendum and let the students decide whether they should remain part of ANEEQ.

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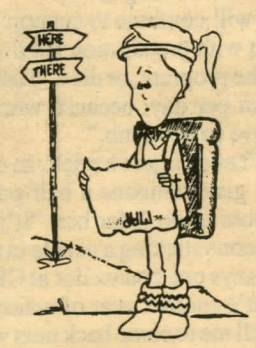

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Mohawk Survival School living up to it's name

Two graduates from the Grade 11 class of the Mohawk Survival School at Kahnawake

by Wayne Hiltz

In colourful, traditional Mohawk dress, 24 students dance in a procession from the Kahnawake Survival School to a nearby graduation ceremony site. Passing through the admiring crowd of families and friends, the students leave behind fond memories and look ahead to their future with anticipation.

For their younger brothers and sisters in the audience, however, the prospects for a traditional Mohawk education look bleak.

Because of federal government underfunding, the school—and many other native schools—are on the brink of financial disaster.

The Mohawk education system was forced to fire half its teachers and hire new staff at lower salaries in order to operate within its budget this year. An understaffed language immersion program saw the student-teacher ratio increase from 12-1 to 17-1.

The Kahnawake band received $1.7 million for 1988-89, only a slight increase from the $1.64 million it received in 1985-86.

Recently, Indian band-operated schools have been spreading like wildfire throughout the country. But native leaders say funding has not kept pace and federal demand for grants is being spread thin among the different bands.

Mike Diabo, director of the Mohawk Education Centre, says the federal government is cutting native education funding in an effort to trim its deficit. "I don't think they should divest their responsibilities towards us because of the deficit," says Diabo.

The new formula is based on the number of students in the school, the particular program requirements, and programs for language and cultural instruction.

According to Kenneth Kirby, an Indian and Northern Affairs Department official, band schools can expect a nine per cent funding increase this year. He says Canada's native schools will receive $137 million in funding this year, up from $123 million last year.

"We want to treat every school in an equitable way so everyone can get a fairly good education," explains Kirby. "It is therefore possible that funding to one school may then decrease."

But Kenneth Deer of the Mohawk Nations Office says the federal government has to decide whether it wants to emphasize quality or quantity.

"There are a lot of other bands who want ot start their own school," Deer says. "The (federal) government wants to take some money from the Mohawks and give it to other groups. This has made them (the schools) all equally inadequate."

photo by Ita kendall

The fight for education

The Mohawks are used to fighting for what they want.

As the forerunners among Canada's native people for the right to control their own education, Mohawk parents in Quebec have been battling Catholic and Protestant school board officials since the early 60s.

Their goal has always been to create an educational environment where their children could learn traditional Mohawk values, history, culture and at the same time be taught the standard curriculum of other Quebec schools.

Until the 1950s Indian children were taught in schools run by religious orders. Later the provincial government stepped in to dictate what and how the Mohawk children should learn. In an attempt to assimilate native students, both systems not only vehemently forbade the speaking of native languages but imposed stiff sanctions on children who were caught speaking their mother tongue.

In 1964 they formed their own grade school where—beginning in 1971— the parents' committee introduced the teaching of Mohawk as a second language.

"The purpose was to bring the language back from extinction. People just didn't put a value on it," said Annette Kaia' titahkhe Jacobs, the language curriculum coordinator for the immersion elementary school whose name Karonhianonhna means "guarding the heavens."

"We are trying to make it a living, dynamic language and it seems to be working," Jacobs said.

During the mid-1970s public pressure mounted for a Mohawk high school in Kahnawake. Most Mohawk were attending Howard S. Billings High School in Chateauguay.

In 1972 the National Indian Brotherhood (NIB) issued a position paper entitled "Indian Control of Indian Education" declared that "only Indian people can develop a suitable philosophy of education based on Indian values adapted to modern living."

The federal government accepted the NIB's position and launched a new era of Indian education.

In 1978, the Mohawks enlisted enough support to create the Kahnawake reserve's frist high school.

Known as the Survival School, it developed from a system of volunteer teachers and makeshift premises to an impressively-sized 150 acre campus with a professionally-trained staff.

In the past 11 years, graduates have shared a common destiny and have become self-reliant Mohawk men and women who are laying a solid groundwork for a strong and vibrant future.

In his address to the graduating students Joseph Norton, Grand Chief of the Mohawk Council of Kahnawake, said his generation suffered through a system which sought to destroy native culture.

"It did not teach us how to be a Kanien'keha:ka (the people of the flkint)," Norton said. "The strength, pride, and dignity that's in this school is the stepping stone to the future."

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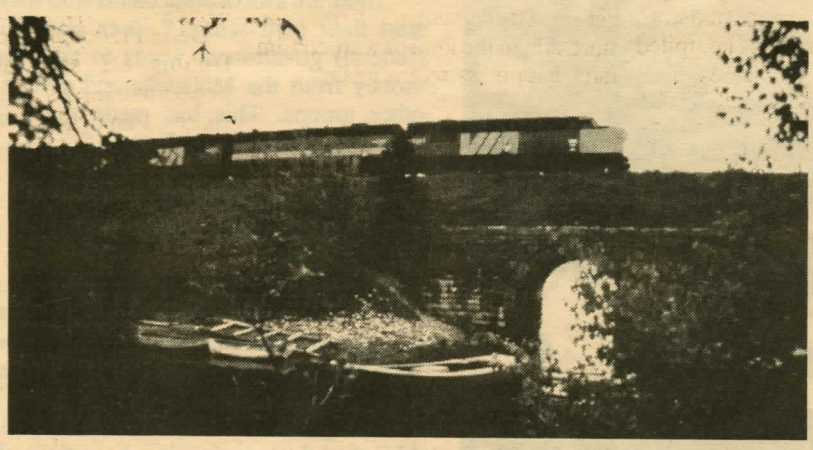

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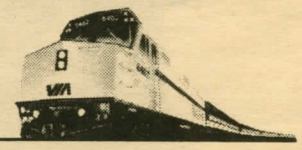

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Goin' to hell in a high school

by Lori Cohen

For those of you who liken Hell to a return to high school, *Heathers* will provide a surreal and vicarious treat. This "tale of teenage angst with a body count" could make John Hughes feel like Mary Poppins.

Veronica, played neurotically by newcomer Wynona Ryder, is plagued by moral ambiguity; she craves acceptance, but is disgusted by the antics of the bitchy, ruthless clique she is being initiated in. The rites of passage to this group include changing her name to Heather and demonstrating her skill at terrorizing the lesser beings in school. Enter J.D. (Christian Slater), Veronica's alter ego, a pinch on the psychotic side, who is prepared to fulfill her unconscious desires for revenge. Slater is excellent as the physical manifestation of the dark subconscious urges that lie beneath her suburban croquet-filled existence.

Heathers satirizes society's attitude toward death and suicide, peer pressure and conformity but the kid glove approach is discarded in favour of a blow torch. Despite the macabre happenings and the absurdity, the hellish depiction of high school politics and hierarchy is not far off the mark.

The combination of standard high school slang and Valley "Girlese", shaped and honed to the extreme, is bitingly funny and rings achingly true. Lines such as "What's your damage?" and "Punch it in!" can be heard on any city bus from three to five in the afternoon. As well, Veronica's wise self-revelatory comments make us wish we had a friend like her during our internment.

Competent direction and ultra-slick rock video images predominate this film as in the 'Brat Packer' films. Twenty-six-year old writer Daniel Waters and director Michael Lehman take us further, however, into savage black comedy and cult film terrain. Even certain inconsistencies in pacing and tone can be excused since we know we aren't getting Disneyland right from the start. Ah, in the land of warped film fans, happiness reigns again.

First festival a first

The first in a summer filled with festivals has the added honour of being the only one of its kind. The fifth annual *Festival International de Films et Videos de Femmes* featured a broad range of films from over 20 countries including Denmark, India , Cuba and England.

The festival had its debut in 1985, as the brainchild of a group of women who found that the films that they were reading and hearing about were simply not being screened. According to Albanie Morin, director of the festival, the major concern at that time was with gaining credibility and making contacts. "At first, the main objective was to get films to be seen, but in the past few years more energy has been put into finding markets for films."

Morin claims that despite this festival and other efforts, the situation for women filmmakers is not improving all that much. One positive aspect that she notes, is that women now make up half of the students graduating from film schools. Now it's just a matter of getting themselves known.

This year, a new documentary category wa introduced and judged by a special jury. The films in other categories, such as shorts and feature films, are judged by the public; the viewers fill out ballots, the information is compiled and prizes are awarded to the winners.

- by Lori Cohen

Photo Credit: JACK VARTOOGIAN

KAZUO OHNO
Japanese Butoh Dancer Admiring La Argentina

photo by Ita Kendall

CONCERTS FOR THE EARTH

Montreal group Planet' era has found a new way to get the environmental message across using music and the arts to draw the crowds and capture the ears.

Duke and Co. (shown above) along with seven other local bands performed at the fourth *Earth Concert* organized by the group .

The next event, a concert\conference featuring a veritable cornucopia of musical talent, will be held on July 4th at Victoria Hall in Westmount between 2 P.M. and midnight.

Some of Montreal's leading musicians, dancers, poets and environmentalists will get the message across that we must act now to save the planet. The keynote speaker is McGill's Dr. Stuart Hill, speaking on "The Healing of Persons and Planet".

Mouvements

par Élie Castiel

L'Allemagne, la Belgique, le Canada, les États-Unis, la France, La Hollande et le Japon sont les sept pays qui participeront, cet automne, au 3ème Festival international de nouvelle danse (FIND). Évènement qui se déroulera du 19 au 30 septembre.

De la France, le **Groupe Émile Dubois** est sans aucun doute l'ensemble le plus attendu. Après le succès, l'an dernier, de *Mammame Montréal*, la troupe propose cette année *Docteur Labus* , quatre pas de deux sur les relations humaines.

Dana Reitz, seule sur scène, dansera dans le silence, poursuivant ainsi son cheminement choréographique entamé en 1973. Également des États-Unis, les danseurs de **Susan Marshall & Company** interpréteront *Arms and Kiss*, une image réduite de notre société.

De Hollande, le FIND présentera le travail d'une jeune chorégraphe de Rotterdam, **Angelika Oei**, remarquée pour son inventivité scénographique et son travail sur le mouvement au seuil du déséquilibre.

La Compagnie **Ultima Vez** de la Belgique présentera la première nord-américaine des *Porteuses de mauvaises nouvelles* , une pièce créée en état d'urgence où le désir et le langage rencontrent la matière.

Côté allemand, **Susanne Linke**, accompagnée de **Urs Dietrich** rendront tous deux un *Hommage à Dore Hoyer*.

Et du Canada, on signale la présence de **Paul-André Fortier** et de **Jennifer Mascall**, ainsi que de **O Vertigo Danse** et de plusieurs autres.

Mais c'est le Japon qui est à l'honneur avec quatre compagnies qui illustrent de façon saisissante les courants qui ont marqué la danse japonaise des dernières décennies.

Le FIND accueillera tout d'abord **Kazuo Ohno**, une légende vivante puisqu'à 80 ans passés, il va interpréter son *Hommage à la Argentina*, un solo de grâce et de nostalgie en souvenir de l'espagnole Antonia Mercé.

La Compagnie **Muteki Sha** présentera en première nord-américaine *Sommeil et réincarnation d'une terre déserte*, et celui qu'on surnomme le "petit prince de la danse japonaise", Saburo Teshigahara, dansera *Ishi-no-hana* (Jardin de pierre) en compagnie des danseurs de sa troupe, **Karas.**

Finalement, le duo **Jocelyne Montpetit-Minoru Hideshima**, rencontre unique entre un danseur japonais et une danseuse occidentale, présentera son travail en première mondiale.

Des évènements spéciaux sont aussi prévus - films et vidéos, expositions de photos et de dessins de chorégraphes, conférences et ateliers.

Le FIND aura lieu au Théâtre Maisonneuve de la Place des Arts, à l'UQUAM, au bar-théâtre Les Loges, au Musée des beaux-arts de Montréal, au Théâtre Denise-Pelletier, et au Complexe-Desjardins.

Pour de plus amples renseignements, on peut communiquer au 288-1888.

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